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# MONTANA

# CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

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# MONTANA

# CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES 1995

State of Montana
Marc Racicot, Governor

Department of Labor & Industry
Laurie Ekanger, Commissioner

Published September 1996

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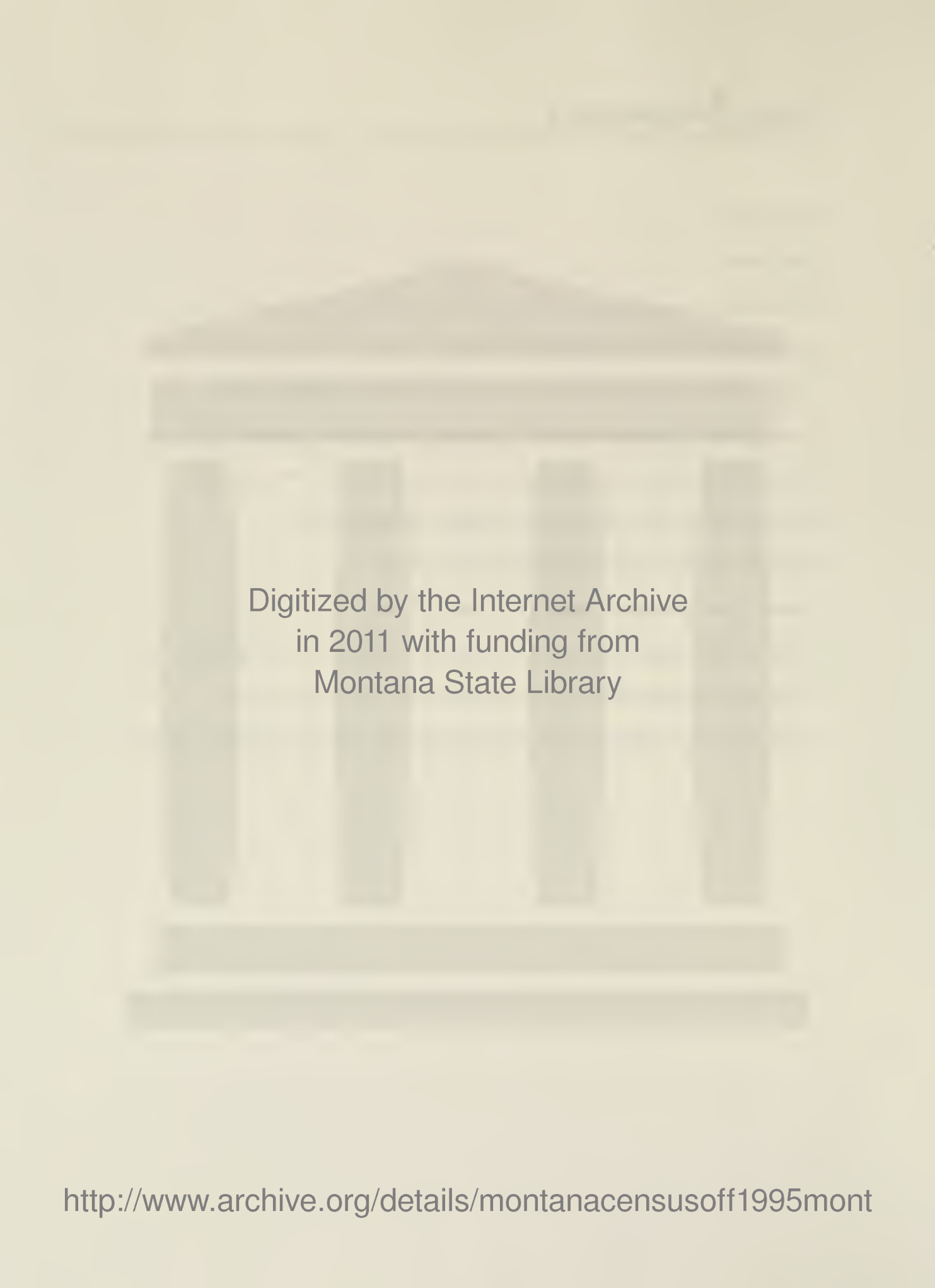
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## INTRODUCTION

Thousands of workers in Montana are injured each year in work-related accidents. A number of these injuries result in death. Many of the accidents could probably have been avoided if employers and employees involved took proper safety measures to prevent the accidents.

This report provides information on fatal occupational accidents that occurred in Montana during 1995. The publication presents data gathered by the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI).

Employers are required to report occupational fatalities and multiple hospitalizations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, and Title 29, Part 1904 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

- Within 48 hours after the occurrence of an employment accident which is fatal to one or more employees, or which results in hospitalization of five or more employees, the employer of any employees so injured or killed shall report the accident either orally or in writing to the nearest office of the Area Director of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. The reporting may be by telephone or telegraph. The report shall relate the circumstances of the accident, the number of fatalities, and the extent of any injuries. The Area Director may require such additional reports in writing or otherwise as they deem necessary, concerning the accident.

## BACKGROUND

CFOI is a federal/state cooperative program. The Research and Analysis Bureau of the Montana Department of Labor and Industry conducts the study in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The CFOI program was developed with the following objectives in mind:

**Comprehensive:** Multiple data sources will make possible a complete roster of fatal occupational injuries, including the commonly excluded groups of the self-employed, those younger than 16, workers on small farms, and government employees.

**Accurate:** Was the fatality work related? Did it result from a sudden event? To help ensure that each fatality counted meets these criteria, data will be obtained from at least two independent sources, such as death certificates and workers' compensation claims.

**Descriptive:** In-depth profiles of the deceased and how they died can be developed from the database, once the accuracy of those characteristics is ensured. Such assurances come from cross-checking source documents and, when appropriate, initiating other inquiries.

**Timely:** Data will be compiled and issued annually just a few months after each reference year. Timely national and state publications are anticipated.

**Accessible:** Once proper safeguards are in place to guarantee the confidentiality of individuals and companies, the fatality database will be made readily accessible to safety and health researchers, policy officials, and other interested parties.

The CFOI program can be useful in tracking trends of workplace hazards as the data is a timely, comprehensive, and detailed census of work-related fatalities. Priorities for safety inspections and follow-up visits could be established using CFOI data.

## DEFINITIONS

The CFOI program is a census, meaning that all cases meeting program definitions are included. Fatalities occurring in the private and public sectors, military, self-employed, and certain volunteers are counted in the program.

CFOI data is collected and verified using at least two sources. Arrangements have been made with county, state, and federal agencies to receive necessary documents. Source documents include death certificate information, Occupational Safety and Health Administration investigative reports, workers' compensation forms, newspaper articles, coroner reports, highway patrol accident reports, follow-up questionnaires from employers, etc.

The CFOI program collects information on all occupational injury fatalities occurring in Montana. For a fatality to be in scope for CFOI, the decedent must have been employed (working for pay or other compensation) at the time of the incident, and engaged in a work activity or present at the site of the incident as a condition of their employment.

For injuries, the death must have occurred in Montana during the current year (1995). The injury must be work related according to the record keeping guidelines of the Occupational Safety and Health Act.

Data include deaths occurring during 1995 that resulted from traumatic occupational injuries. An injury is defined as any intentional or unintentional wound or damage to the body resulting from acute exposure to energy, such as heat or electricity or kinetic energy from a crash, or from the absence of such essentials as heat or oxygen caused by a specific event or incident or series of events within a single workday or shift. Included are open wounds, intracranial and internal injuries, heatstroke, hypothermia, asphyxiation, acute poisonings resulting from a short-term exposure (limited to the worker's shift), suicides and homicides, and work injuries listed as underlying or contributory causes of death.

In addition to fatal injuries, those fatal occupational illnesses that are recognized as work related are counted. For illnesses, the death must have occurred in Montana during the current year (1995). Either the illness causing the death must be work related according to the CFOI criteria, or the illness causing the death must have occurred at work.

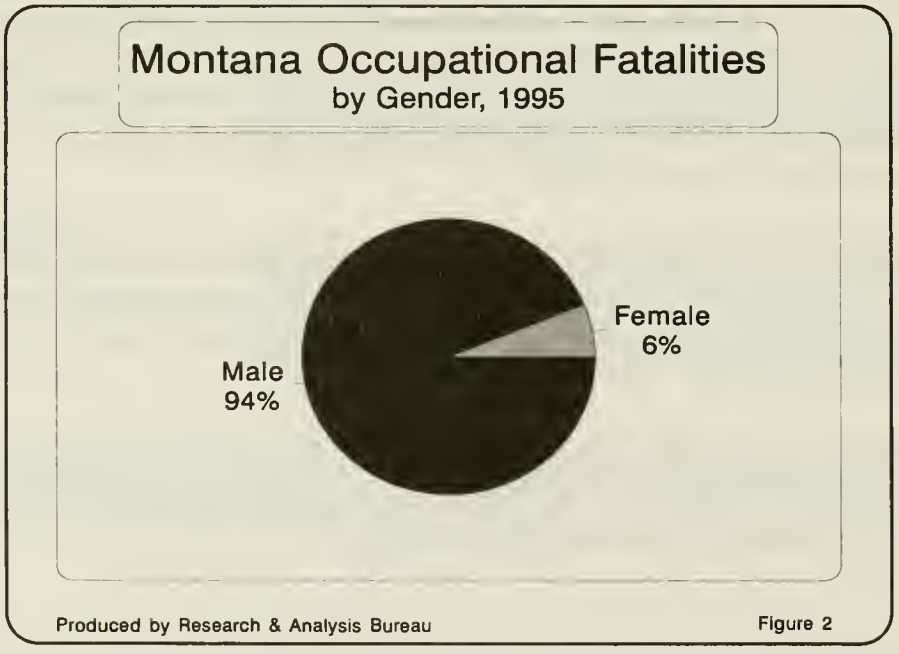
Occupational illnesses include any abnormal condition or disorder, other than one resulting from an occupational injury, caused by exposure to environmental factors associated with employment or manifesting themselves in the workplace.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES

On-the-job injuries resulted in the deaths of 34 workers in Montana during 1995. There were approximately 410,000 workers in Montana during the year. This translates to eight fatalities per 100,000 workers, much higher than the national rate of five fatalities per 100,000 workers.

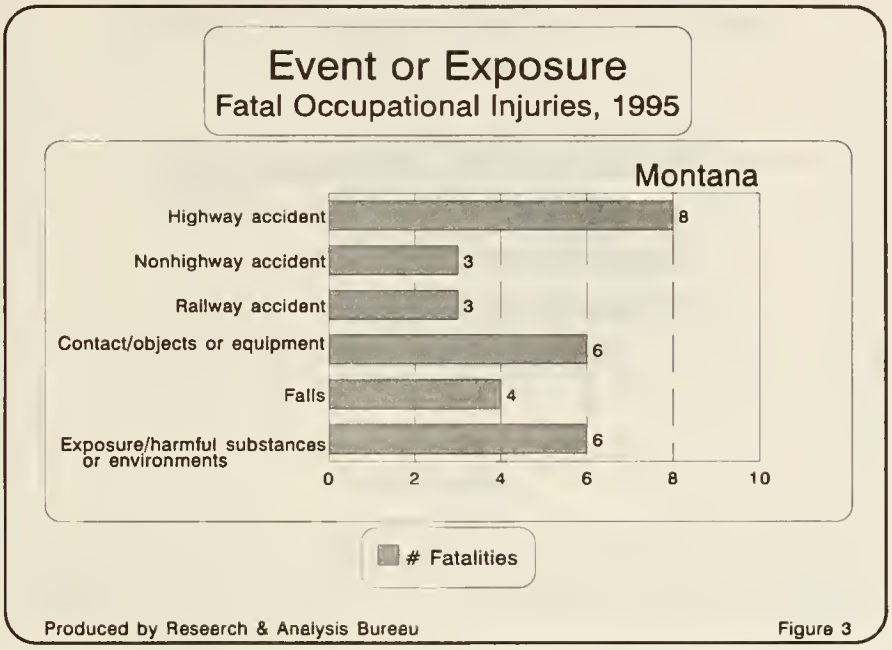
## Gender

Two women and 32 men were fatally injured in 1995.



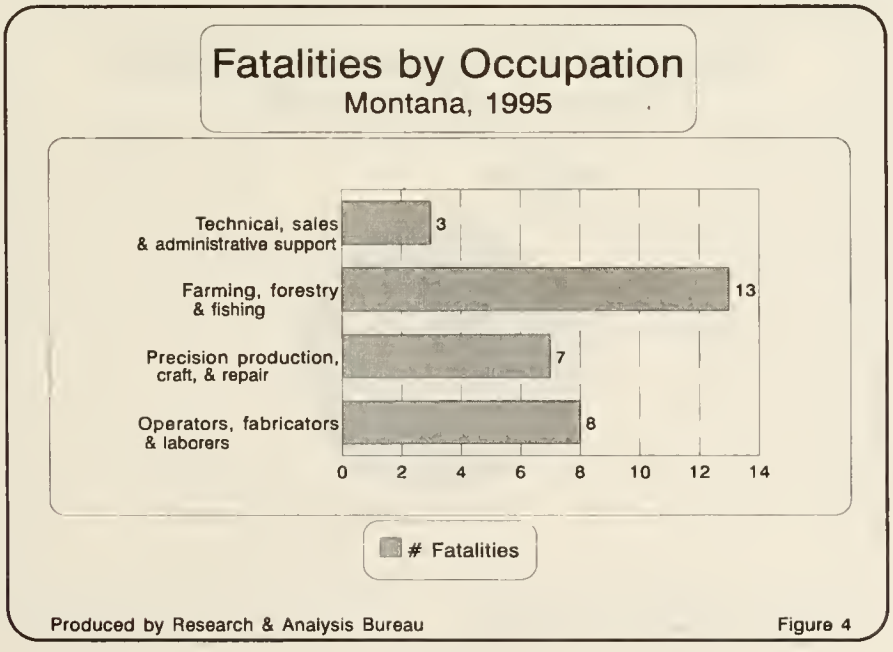
## Event or Exposure

Transportation accidents led all other fatal events, accounting for 44 percent of 1995's fatal occupational injuries. Highway accidents resulted in fatal injury of eight workers during 1995. Nonhighway (farm or industrial premises) and railway accidents were responsible for six fatalities.



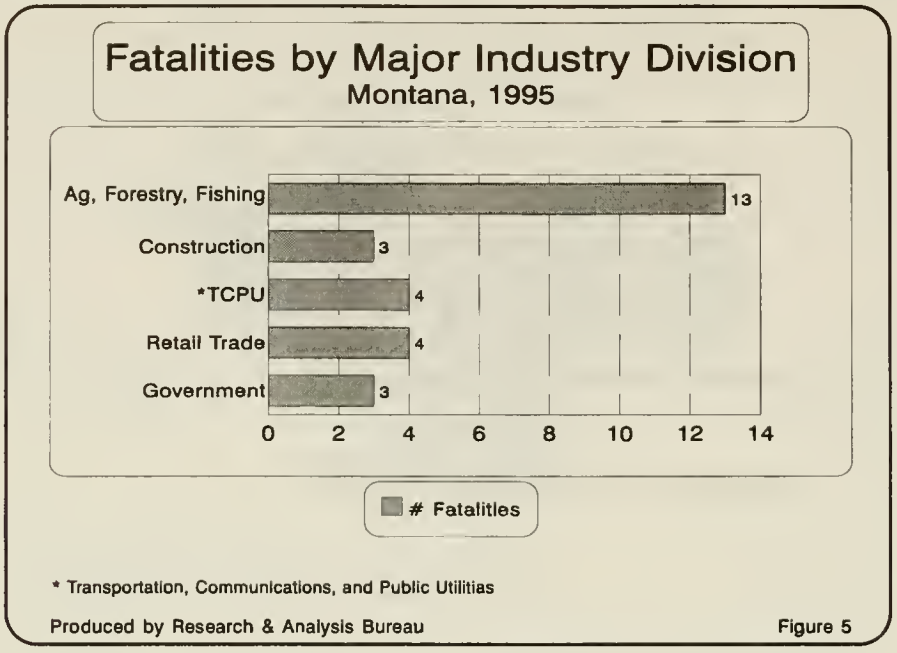

## Fatalities by Occupation

Occupations with the largest number of worker fatalities were farming, forestry, and fishing workers. Twelve of the thirteen fatally injured in this occupation subgroup were farmworkers.



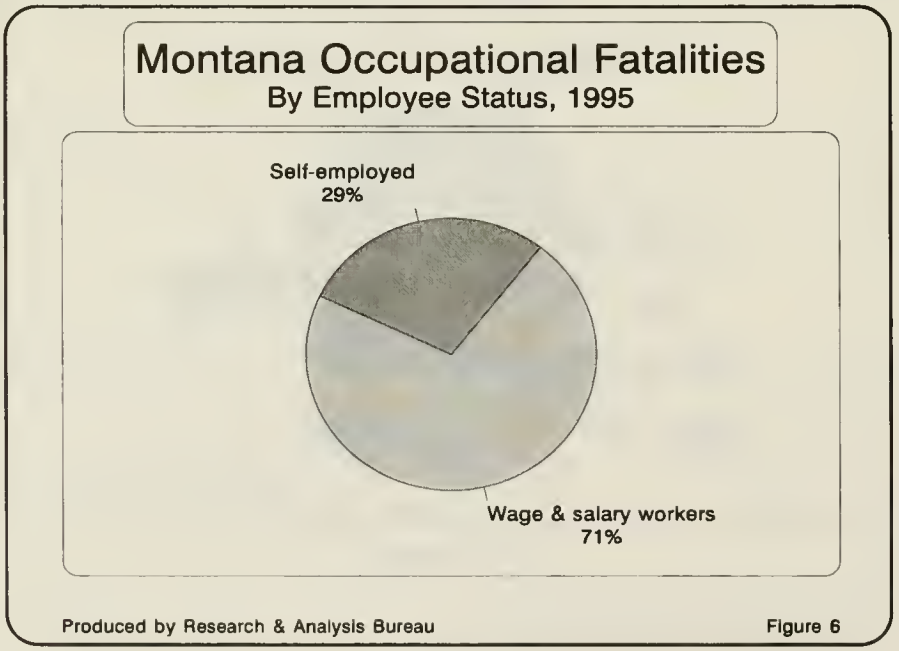
## Fatalities by Industry

Thirteen occupational fatalities were reported in Montana's agriculture, forestry, and fishing industry in 1995. Both transportation, communications, and public utilities and retail trade had four worker fatalities. Construction and government each reported three occupational fatalities.




## Fatalities by Employee Status

The self-employed and those working in family businesses accounted for 29 percent of 1995's workplace fatalities in Montana.



## Fatalities by Age

The census showed that 56 percent of fatally injured workers in Montana were 25 to 54 years old. Twelve workers were 55 years of age or older.

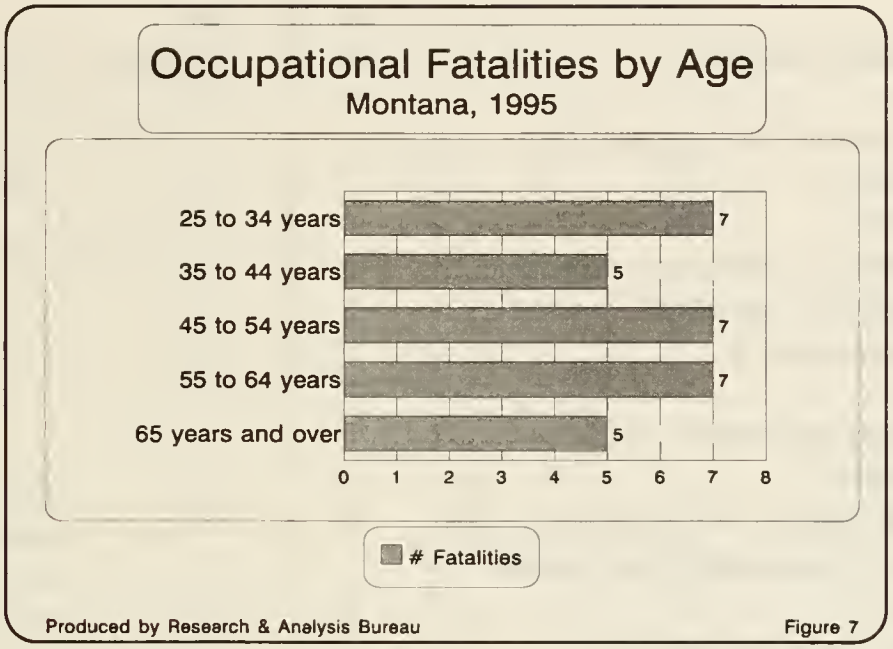


**Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, Montana, 1995**

| Event[1] | Fatalities | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total: | 34 | 100 |
| **Transportation incidents** | 15 | 44 |
| Highway | 8 | 24 |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment | 3 | 9 |
| Noncollision | 4 | 12 |
| Jack-knifed or overturned—no collision | 4 | 12 |
| Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) | 3 | 9 |
| Noncollision accident | 3 | 9 |
| Railway | 3 | 9 |
| Collision between railway vehicle and other vehicle | 3 | 9 |
| **Contact with objects and equipment** | 6 | 18 |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment or objects | 3 | 9 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery | 3 | 9 |
| **Falls** | 4 | 12 |
| Fall to lower level | 4 | 12 |
| **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** | 6 | 18 |
| Contact with temperature extremes | 3 | 9 |

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may *not add to totals because of rounding*.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

**Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, Montana, 1995**

| Worker characteristics | Fatalities | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total: | 34 | 100 |
| **Employee status** | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 24 | 71 |
| Self-employed [1] | 10 | 29 |
| **Sex and age** | | |
| Men | 32 | 94 |
| Women | 2 | 6 |
| Both sexes: | | |
| 25 to 34 years | 7 | 21 |
| 35 to 44 years | 5 | 15 |
| 45 to 54 years | 7 | 21 |
| 55 to 64 years | 7 | 21 |
| 65 years and over | 5 | 15 |
| **Race** | | |
| White | 32 | 94 |

[1] Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

**Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation, Montana, 1995**

| Occupation [1] | Fatalities | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total fatal occupational injuries | 34 | 100 |
| **Technical, sales, and administrative support** | 3 | 9 |
| **Farming, forestry, & fishing** | 13 | 38 |
| Other agricultural & related occupations | 12 | 35 |
| Other agricultural and related occupations | 12 | 35 |
| Farm occupations, except managerial | 12 | 35 |
| Farmworkers | 12 | 35 |
| **Precision production, craft, & repair** | 7 | 21 |
| Construction trades | 3 | 9 |
| Construction trades, except supervisors | 3 | 9 |
| **Operators, fabricators, & laborers** | 8 | 24 |
| Transportation & material moving operators | 5 | 15 |
| Motor vehicle operators | 5 | 15 |
| Truck drivers | 5 | 15 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers | 3 | 9 |

1 Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

**Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by industry, Montana, 1995**

| Industry [1] | Fatalities | |
|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent |
| Total: | 34 | 100 |
| **Private Industry** | 31 | 91 |
| **Agriculture, forestry, fishing** | 13 | 38 |
| Agricultural production - crops | 8 | 24 |
| General farms, primarily crops | 6 | 18 |
| Agricultural production - livestock | 5 | 15 |
| General farms, primarily animal | 3 | 9 |
| **Construction** | 3 | 9 |
| **Transportation and public utilities** | 4 | 12 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 3 | 9 |
| Trucking and courier services, except air | 3 | 9 |
| Trucking, except local | 3 | 9 |
| **Retail Trade** | 4 | 12 |
| **Government** [2] | 3 | 9 |

1 *Standard Industrial Classification Manual,* 1987 Edition.

[2] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

# NATIONAL CENSUS OF FATAL OCCUPATIONAL INJURIES, 1995

A total of 6,210 fatal work injuries occurred in the United States in 1995, according to the national Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries.

Highway traffic incidents led all other fatal events, accounting for 21 percent of all fatal occupational injuries in 1995. Highway traffic incidents were the leading manner of death for male workers.

Homicide was the second leading cause of job-related death, accounting for 16 percent of the fatally injured workers in 1995. Homicide was the leading cause of death for female workers.

Occupations with large numbers of worker fatalities included truck drivers, farmworkers, sales supervisors and proprietors, and construction laborers.

The construction industry accounted for one out of every six fatal work injuries that occurred during 1995. These fatalities primarily resulted from falls, electrocutions, and vehicle-related incidents. Almost one-third of the workers killed in the construction industry were laborers.

Retail trade fatalities went down 16 percent during 1995, primarily as a result of a drop in workplace homicides.

On average, about 17 workers were killed each day.

Eighty-five percent of the fatally injured workers died the day they were injured; 98 percent died within 30 days.

## Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, U.S., 1992-1995

| Event or exposure [1] | Fatalities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994[2] | 1995 |
| | # | # | # | # |
| Total: | 6,217 | 6,331 | 6,632 | 6,210 |
| **Transportation incidents** | 2,484 | 2,501 | 2,762 | 2,560 |
| Highway | 1,158 | 1,243 | 1,343 | 1,329 |
| Collision between vehicles, mobile equipment | 578 | 657 | 654 | 634 |
| Moving in same direction | 78 | 99 | 120 | 125 |
| Moving in opposite directions, oncoming | 201 | 244 | 230 | 244 |
| Moving in intersection | 107 | 123 | 144 | 97 |
| Vehicle struck stationary object or equipment | 192 | 190 | 255 | 268 |
| Noncollision | 301 | 336 | 373 | 350 |
| Jack-knifed or overturned-no collision | 213 | 237 | 274 | 260 |
| Nonhighway (farm, industrial premises) | 436 | 392 | 409 | 388 |
| Overturned | 208 | 212 | 226 | 210 |
| Aircraft | 353 | 282 | 426 | 278 |
| Worker struck by vehicle | 346 | 365 | 391 | 385 |
| Water vehicle | 109 | 120 | 94 | 84 |
| Railway | 66 | 86 | 81 | 82 |
| **Assaults and violent acts** | 1,281 | 1,329 | 1,321 | 1,262 |
| Homicides | 1,044 | 1,074 | 1,080 | 1,024 |
| Shooting | 852 | 884 | 934 | 754 |
| Stabbing | 90 | 95 | 60 | 67 |
| Other, including bombing | 102 | 95 | 86 | 203 |
| Self-inflicted injury | 205 | 222 | 214 | 215 |
| **Contact with objects & equipment** | 1,004 | 1,045 | 1,017 | 915 |
| Struck by object | 557 | 566 | 590 | 546 |
| Struck by falling object | 361 | 346 | 372 | 340 |
| Struck by flying object | 77 | 82 | 68 | 63 |
| Caught in or compressed by equipment/objects | 316 | 309 | 280 | 255 |
| Caught in running equipment or machinery | 159 | 151 | 147 | 131 |
| Caught in or crushed in collapsing materials | 110 | 138 | 132 | 99 |
| **Falls** | 600 | 618 | 665 | 643 |
| Fall to lower level | 507 | 533 | 580 | 573 |
| Fall from ladder | 78 | 76 | 86 | 97 |
| Fall from roof | 108 | 120 | 129 | 142 |
| Fall from scaffold | 66 | 71 | 89 | 82 |
| Fall on same level | 62 | 49 | 63 | 50 |
| **Exposure to harmful substances or environments** | 605 | 592 | 641 | 598 |
| Contact with electric current | 334 | 325 | 348 | 347 |
| Contact with overhead powerlines | 140 | 115 | 132 | 139 |
| Contact with temperature extremes | 33 | 38 | 50 | 55 |
| Exposure to caustic, noxious, or allergic substances | 127 | 115 | 133 | 101 |
| Inhalation of substances | 83 | 68 | 84 | 62 |

## Table 1. Fatal occupational injuries by event or exposure, U.S., 1992-1995—continued

| Event or exposure [1] | Fatalities | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994[2] | 1995 |
| | # | # | # | # |
| Oxygen deficiency | 111 | 111 | 109 | 94 |
| Drowning, submersion | 78 | 89 | 89 | 74 |
| **Fires and explosions** | 167 | 204 | 202 | 208 |
| **Other events or exposures** [3] | 76 | 43 | 24 | 24 |

[1] Based on the 1992 BLS Occupational Injury and Illness Classification Structures.

[2] The BLS news release issued August 3, 1995, reported a total of 6,588 fatal work injuries for calendar year 1994. Since then, an additional 44 job-related fatalities were identified, bringing the total job-related fatality count for 1994 to 6,632.

[3] Includes the category "Bodily reaction and exertion."

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1992-1995.

## Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and major event or exposure, U.S., 1995

| Occupation [1] | Fatalities | | Major event or exposure [2] (percent) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | Highway [3] | Homicide | Struck by object | Fall to lower level |
| Total fatal occupational injuries | 6,210 | 100 | 21 | 16 | 9 | 9 |
| **Managerial & professional specialty** | 699 | 11 | 24 | 28 | 3 | 6 |
| Executive, administrative, & managerial | 467 | 8 | 22 | 34 | 3 | 7 |
| Professional specialty | 232 | 4 | 30 | 16 | 3 | 5 |
| **Technical, sales, & administrative support** | 815 | 13 | 19 | 46 | 2 | 2 |
| Technicians & related support occupations | 189 | 3 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 2 |
| Airplane pilots & navigators | 111 | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Sales occupations | 492 | 8 | 19 | 61 | 2 | 2 |
| Supervisors & proprietors, sales occupations | 212 | 3 | 13 | 63 | 3 | 1 |
| Sales workers, retail & personal services | 213 | 3 | 15 | 73 | — | 1 |
| Cashiers | 116 | 2 | 3 | 92 | — | — |
| Administrative support occupations, including clerical | 134 | 2 | 25 | 47 | — | 5 |
| **Service occupations** | 533 | 9 | 20 | 40 | 1 | 6 |
| Protective service occupations | 314 | 5 | 21 | 45 | — | 2 |
| Firefighting & fire prevention occupations, including supervisors | 39 | 1 | 28 | — | — | — |
| Police & detectives, including supervisors | 174 | 3 | 27 | 47 | — | 2 |
| Guards, including supervisors | 101 | 2 | 9 | 58 | — | — |
| **Farming, forestry, & fishing** | 864 | 14 | 10 | 2 | 20 | 6 |
| Farming operators & managers | 332 | 5 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 7 |
| Farmers, except horticultural | 244 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Managers, farms, except horticultural | 73 | 1 | 12 | — | 18 | 7 |
| Other agricultural & related occupations | 359 | 6 | 12 | 3 | 13 | 7 |
| Farmworkers, including supervisors | 262 | 4 | 12 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| Forestry & logging occupations | 116 | 2 | 4 | — | 74 | 4 |
| Timber cutting & logging occupations | 98 | 2 | — | — | 81 | 3 |
| Fishers, hunters, & trappers | 57 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Fishers | 48 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| **Precision production, craft, & repair** | 1,041 | 17 | 10 | 4 | 9 | 25 |
| Mechanics & repairers | 265 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 9 |
| Construction trades | 607 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 36 |
| Carpenters & apprentices | 96 | 2 | 9 | — | 14 | 42 |
| Electricians & apprentices | 117 | 2 | 4 | — | 3 | 16 |
| Painters | 45 | 1 | — | — | — | 38 |
| Roofers | 60 | 1 | — | — | — | 75 |
| Structural metal workers | 38 | 1 | — | — | 11 | 66 |
| **Operators, fabricators, & laborers** | 2,051 | 33 | 32 | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| Machine operators, assemblers, & inspectors | 238 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 19 | 10 |
| Transportation & material moving operators | 1,148 | 18 | 50 | 10 | 6 | 2 |
| Motor vehicle operators | 918 | 15 | 61 | 12 | 4 | 2 |
| Truck drivers | 749 | 12 | 68 | 3 | 5 | 2 |
| Driver-sales workers | 33 | 1 | 42 | 36 | — | — |
| Taxicab drivers & chauffeurs | 99 | 2 | 18 | 70 | — | — |
| Material moving equipment operators | 167 | 3 | 10 | — | 16 | 5 |
| Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, & laborers | 665 | 11 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 16 |
| Construction laborers | 309 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 27 |
| Laborers, except construction | 212 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 16 | 8 |
| **Military** | 143 | 2 | 22 | 6 | 6 | — |

[1] Based on the 1990 Occupational Classification System developed by the Bureau of the Census.

## Table 2. Fatal occupational injuries by occupation and major event or exposure, U.S., 1995, continued

[2] The figure shown is the percent of the total fatalities for that occupational group.

[3] "Highway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as in parking lots and on farms; incidents involving trains; and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers.

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 64 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine an occupation classification. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

## Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by major industry, U.S., 1995

| Industry | SIC code[1] | Fatalities | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Percent |
| **Total:** | | 6,210 | 100 |
| Private Industry: | | 5,438 | 88 |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | | 793 | 13 |
| Agricultural production - crops | 01 | 362 | 6 |
| Agricultural production - livestock | 02 | 161 | 3 |
| Agricultural services | 07 | 155 | 3 |
| Mining | | 156 | 3 |
| Coal mining | 12 | 43 | 1 |
| Oil & gas extraction | 13 | 77 | 1 |
| Construction | | 1,048 | 17 |
| General building contractors | 15 | 175 | 3 |
| Heavy construction, except building | 16 | 245 | 4 |
| Special trades contractors | 17 | 613 | 10 |
| Manufacturing | | 702 | 11 |
| Food & kindred products | 20 | 74 | 1 |
| Lumber and wood products | 24 | 182 | 3 |
| Transportation and public utilities | | 880 | 14 |
| Local & interurban passenger transportation | 41 | 116 | 2 |
| Trucking and warehousing | 42 | 462 | 7 |
| Transportation by air | 45 | 75 | 1 |
| Electric, gas, & sanitary services | 49 | 91 | 1 |
| Wholesale trade | | 254 | 4 |
| Retail trade | | 675 | 11 |
| Food stores | 54 | 188 | 3 |
| Automotive dealers & service stations | 55 | 122 | 2 |
| Eating & drinking places | 58 | 164 | 3 |
| Finance, insurance, & real estate | | 124 | 2 |
| Services | | 737 | 12 |
| Business services | 73 | 211 | 3 |
| Automotive repair, services, & parking | 75 | 114 | 2 |
| Government[2] | | 772 | 12 |
| Federal (including resident armed forces) | | 299 | 5 |
| State | | 124 | 2 |
| Local | | 338 | 5 |
| Police protection | 9221 | 110 | 2 |

[1] *Standard Industrial Classification Manual*, 1987 Edition.

[2] Includes fatalities to workers employed by governmental organizations regardless of industry.

## Table 3. Fatal occupational injuries by major industry, U.S., 1995, continued

NOTE: Totals for major categories may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. There were 69 fatalities for which there was insufficient information to determine a specific industry classification, though a distinction between private and government was made for each. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

## Table 4. Fatal occupational injuries by selected characteristics, U.S., 1995

| Characteristics | Fatalities | | Most frequent event[1] (percent of total) |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Percent | |
| Total: | 6,210 | 100 | Highway (21) |
| **Employee status** | | | |
| Wage and salary workers | 5,024 | 81 | Highway (24) |
| Self-employed[2] | 1,186 | 19 | Homicide (17)/Nonhighway (16) |
| **Sex and age** | | | |
| Men | 5,676 | 91 | Highway (19) |
| Women | 534 | 9 | Homicide (46) |
| **Both sexes[3]** | | | |
| Under 16 years | 26 | — | Highway (19) |
| 16 to 17 years | 40 | 1 | Highway (18) |
| 18 to 19 years | 128 | 2 | Highway (26) |
| 20 to 24 years | 484 | 8 | Highway (25) |
| 25 to 34 years | 1,395 | 22 | Highway (21) |
| 35 to 44 years | 1,555 | 25 | Highway (20) |
| 45 to 54 years | 1,242 | 20 | Highway (22) |
| 55 to 64 years | 811 | 13 | Highway (23) |
| 65 years and over | 514 | 8 | Nonhighway (18)/Highway(17) |
| **Race** | | | |
| White | 5,061 | 82 | Highway (22) |
| Black | 689 | 11 | Homicide (30) |
| Asian or Pacific Islander | 161 | 3 | Homicide (56) |
| American Indian, Aleut, Eskimo | 27 | — | Highway (22) |
| Other or unspecified | 272 | 4 | Highway (26) |
| **Hispanic origin** | | | |
| Hispanic[4] | 610 | 10 | Homicide (21) |

1 "Highway" includes deaths to vehicle occupants resulting from traffic incidents that occur on the public roadway, shoulder, or surrounding area. It excludes incidents occurring entirely off the roadway, such as parking lots and on farms. "Nonhighway" includes transport-related deaths of vehicle occupants that occur or originate entirely off the roadway. Incidents involving trains and deaths to pedestrians or other nonpassengers are excluded from both categories.

2 Includes paid and unpaid family workers, and may include owners of incorporated businesses, or members of partnerships.

3 There were 15 fatalities for which age was not available.

4 Persons identified as Hispanic may be of any race.

NOTE: Totals may include subcategories not shown separately. Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding. Dashes indicate less than 0.5 percent or data that are not available or data that do not meet publication criteria.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, in cooperation with state and federal agencies, Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, 1995.

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